



TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1910.

The retrocession incus is still disturbing some persons in Washington, and sporadic cases are reported in the Capitol. Senator Carter, of Montana, is among the victims, and the Washington paper which has for some time been chasing this will-o'-the-wisp prize a "swell head" over a column and a full opinion of the senator concerning the validity of the retrocession of Alexandria and Alexandria county to Virginia. The senator seems to be passing through the acute stage of the diemper. He says the subject is of grave concern to the United States government, "for it involves a technical sense title to the ground upon which the Capitol, the White House, and many other important public buildings stand. If the retrocession to Virginia stands in law the senator fears the federal government would experience difficulty in retaining jurisdiction over the portion of the District north of the Potomac in derogation of the rights and at the sufferance of the state of Maryland. Senator Carter quotes an opinion of Haniel Taylor, who also undertakes to show that retrocession was unconstitutional and therefore invalid. Dickens is one of his works introduces a character who had spent many years of his life in writing a book to show that by altering the position of the punctuation works in Shakespeare's plays they could be given entirely different meanings. Those whose minds are engrossed in retrocession dreams and the possible legal effects of retrocession are spending their time about as profitably as the character referred to above. Senator Carter and Mr. Haniel Taylor should read the late Senator Hoar's report on the retrocession matter.

In this annual report of the directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, widely published in the daily press as an advertisement, last week seeks to offset certain impressions generally prevailing as to its management. First, it is stated that the ownership is vested in a few wealthy men at New York, saying that the average individual stock holding is less than fifty shares. Second, it is stated that the company is in any sense a monopoly in the sugar trade, claiming that it does not now refine more than 43.5 of the sugar consumed in this country. Third, it says there exists a widespread but mistaken belief that the refining of sugar derives a great benefit from the protective tariff. The sugar trust must think it is talking to marines!

A DISPATCH from Woodbury, N. J., says the prevalent high prices of the necessities of life are about to knock out churches which make money by furnishing collections. Because of the high prices of foodstuffs several church suppers have been called off in Woodbury. Even with a greater portion of materials donated at these affairs, close calculation on the part of the women has shown them that not enough profit can be made for the trouble. Every church in Woodbury, it is said, has a kitchen attached, with the idea of giving suppers periodically, but in lieu of a regular supper the young people of the Presbyterian Church plan to give a rather scant lunch.

WHAT amounts to the virtual proposal to transplant to American soil the British age-pension scheme is contained in the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Audrey of Missouri. If enacted, the government would have to pay a weekly stipend to every man above the age of 70, who has lived here twenty years or more and whose income is shown to be not over \$150 a year. To all such with an income less than \$102 a year the pension would amount to \$1.24 a month, and that is the maximum, the amount being graded down to 25 cents a week for those having at least \$140 income.

C. R. HEIKE, the very man who as secretary and treasurer of the sugar trust had just signed the report deprecating that any executive officer had knowledge of the underweighing frauds, was himself indicted by the grand jury at New York on Friday along with four minor officials, three of whom were previously held on other charges. The charge against Heike is conspiracy to defraud the government, his name having been indorsed to certain checks made out by the collector's agent. Ostensibly to cover refunds for over-weights, but really the gain to the trust is stolen duties through underweighing.

The association representing the leather trade of this country at its meeting in Boston yesterday decided to increase the price of shoes. They also passed a resolution approving the action of Congress in placing bides on the free list. It seems that the chaser gets it in the neck under every regime.

CARDINAL GIBBONS declares that the tariff is a great measure responsible for the present high cost of living. The cardinal has struck the keynote of the situation.

The placing of a statue of General Robert E. Lee in the Capitol at Washington seems to have stirred up several hornets' nest in the north and west. The latest howl comes from S. Brent, Illinois, where a woman's relief corps joined the G. A. R. post of that place in adopting resolutions protesting against placing Lee's statue or that of any other wearer of the gray in Statuary Hall. It was an Illinois regiment, which participated in the burning of the Gazette office early in 1862. Some who invaded the south seem to be as rabid as ever. The late William McKelroy, it will be remembered, announced his approval of a plan by which the graves of ex-Confederates as well as those of ex-Confederates might be kept green by the federal government. He realized that those who composed the armies of the north and those of the south were Americans and that great men emanated from both of which the nation at large should be proud. It would, however, be stinging psalms to dead ashes to quote this to some people.

REV. HUGH BIRCKHEAD, rector of St. Georges Episcopal Church in New York, in his sermon last Sunday said: I have been examining figures concerning the payrolls of 2,000,000 employees in the great mills and have found that wages run from \$2.50 to \$10.40 a week. There there should be no poor, for there is enough in this world for every one, even allowing some men to have large fortunes. My friends, when the eye of God is upon you you will be glad to throw money away.

J. Pierpont Morgan and other multimillionaires were among Mr. Birckhead's hearers.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 18. No innocuous despatches for the Ballinger-Pinchot imbroglio just yet. All Washington is today sitting up and taking notice, following the sensational charges of Representative Hitchcock before the House committee on expenditures in the interior department, and Secretary Ballinger's indignant denial. "We are going to the bottom of this matter," said Chairman McGuire of the committee today, "and I have not detected any disposition on the part of any member of the committee to be otherwise than entirely fair to both sides. Mr. Hitchcock's statement, was based solely, as he said, on rumors, but we'll find out whether there is or is not any basis for them." The charges of extravagance, and nepotism in the interior department served to split Congress out of the attitude of indifference which it had assumed toward the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation. They also served to determine the committee to call upon Secretary Ballinger, Land Commissioner Donnell and several others mentioned by Hitchcock, to appear before the committee tomorrow, and probably at several later meetings. The charge that "Jack" Ballinger, cousin of the secretary, was favored at the public expense, and to the detriment of other employees probably caused the greatest sensation. Secretary Ballinger's lengthy statement of denial is being widely discussed today.

Thirty odd state executives figuratively put their heads together today and began a three days' threshing out of matters of wide general interest. The conference is the third annual gathering of governors, but differs materially from the two previous. Both of these were called by President Roosevelt to consider national legislation, particularly regarding conservation of natural resources, while the one which convened today is especially for the discussion of state legislation, and was called by Governor Willson, of Kentucky. After electing an organization, and a brief speech by Gov. Willson outlining the objects of the conference, the executives adjourned to attend a luncheon in their honor at the Metropolitan Club. At 2:45 arrangements have made to call on the president. This evening those attending will be the guests of John Hays Hammond at dinner, and later in the evening will attend the reception at the White House which President Taft is giving to the judiciary. The conference elected Governors Willson, of Kentucky, and Sloan, of Arizona, as temporary chairman and secretary respectively and committees were selected on organization and on plans and scope of future conferences.

The president has been advised by several senators to withhold the proposed nomination of Arthur E. H. Middleton to succeed Police Judge Kimball. Certain charges, it is said, are being investigated. He was also told to withhold the nomination of John A. Johnson to be democratic commissioner. Now there is opposition to confirmation. Southern statesmen in Washington are considerably wrought up today over what they feel was a deliberate attempt by Senator Hays, during his eulogy in the Senate yesterday of the late Senator Shoup, of Idaho, to cast a slur upon the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee, whose statue was recently placed in Statuary Hall by the state of Virginia, but which has not yet been formally accepted. Said Mr. Hepburn: "It was a reflection of the cool judgment of the people of the state that they sent his (Shoup's) statue here to stand in that hall were none but patriots stand; to stand among those whose record is for freedom, who represent loyalty to the flag in each and every minute of their lives. That ball should be a lesson of patriotism to the people of this country. It should illustrate only the reward for loyalty to the country." When Senator Moore, who was also down for a eulogy on Shoup, heard these remarks, he at once left the Senate chamber, and did not return until after the Shoup exercises were over.

The discussion of the forest problem, banking laws, corporation laws and taxation, the election of permanent officers and the adoption of resolutions, occupied the time of this morning's session of the conference on uniform laws called by the national civic federation. Alton B. Parker, of New York, was elected permanent president; John M. Smith, of Illinois, secretary, and John H. Hayes Hammond, treasurer. The resolutions committee, through Seth Low, presented a report recommending the adoption of the negotiable instruments act, the water-borne receipt act, the sales act, the bills of lading act and the uniform divorce act; the appointment of commissioners

on uniform state laws every state not now represented and appropriations for their work; uniform laws to suppress the white slave traffic and the passage by all the states of a pure food and drug act based on the national law. A committee of nine was appointed to visit the conference of governors in session here today, inform them of the passage of the resolutions and request that they urge their respective states to act accordingly. Technical laws relating to the commercial practice of the profession of the floor of the convention by A. J. Page, of the Merchant's Association of New York, who said that his association would not vote for them. A unique resolution calling for the appointment in all the states of a commission composed of "two married women and one married man" to report upon the stability of the marriage relation and the causes and cures of the divorce was presented by Abigail Scott Danaway, of Oregon, who said she represented the governor of that state. Opposition to the programme of legislation met with a decided dash of cold water when Edward D. Page, president of the Merchant's Association of New York, announced that his organization could not support the various trade bills which have been prepared and recommended for passage in the various states. The New York law he said is much better than the proposed legislation. Delegates say that strong opposition to the bills has developed in various states and that there is little hope of action this year.

The funeral of the late ambassador of Brazil, Senor Nabuco, will be held Thursday at 11 a. m. at St. Matthew's Church, and will be attended by members of the diplomatic corps and government officials. President Taft is expected to be present. The assistant secretary of state, two ambassadors and three ministers will officiate in the capacity of honorary pallbearers. The War Department has been requested to assign six non-commissioned officers to serve as actual pallbearers. After the funeral mass, the body will probably be taken to a vault to which it will be escorted by a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a battalion of engineers. When the family has decided upon the date of removing the remains to Brazil the State Department will ask the Navy Department to detail a warship for this purpose, in accordance with the precedents established in the cases of Ambassadors Aspiriz, of Mexico, and Lord Panfili, of Great Britain, both of whom died in this country. It is probable that the remains will not be moved from the vault for a month or more. President Taft has called his cabinet to the president of Brazil, and Secretary Knox has instructed the American ambassador to communicate his condolences to the foreign office.

The call was issued this afternoon for the republican caucus Wednesday night which is to select the majority members of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee. It is signed by insurgents as well as regulars.

President Taft will issue an executive proclamation late today or tomorrow, according to six countries the privileges of the minimum tariff under the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. These six countries are Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey. Regarding these countries the question of discrimination against the products of the United States has not arisen at all and the tariff experts of both the Treasury and the State Departments agreed that they should be allowed the minimum rate with the exception of Great Britain, Italy is the most important as her exports to the United States exceed those of Russia, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey combined. The maximum rate of the new tariff law will go into effect at midnight on March 31, unless, in these cases, an executive decree has been issued providing for the application of the minimum rate. Italy enjoying this advantage, she has succeeded in making serious inroads upon the trade of France and Germany with the United States, unless these countries come to an amicable arrangement before March 31.

Special Agent H. H. H. of the Department of Justice who has been investigating the Barley Tobacco Association and its operations in the states of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, arrived here today for the purpose of preparing his report for submission to the attorney general. As soon as Mr. H. H. H.'s report is completed it will be taken up with him by Assistant Attorney General Wade Ellis, who will decide whether or not the evidence is sufficient upon which to enable the government to bring suit against the society with prospects of success.

Further complications in the inorganic situation are the results of a conference between Representatives Murdock and Gardner and President Taft at the White House today. The conference lasted for an hour and a half, but President Taft from his regular cabinet meeting, and disrupted the White House routine generally. At the close of the discussion the president made the following statement: "We called on the president and spoke to him about the persons of the investigating committee, but nothing was arranged. The president's decision is that it is not for him to indicate his choice as to the future action of the House in this respect, but urged that it was of the most importance that the members of the committee be men recognized by both sides of the House and fair and impartial in the investigation." Neither Murdock nor Gardner would discuss the matter further. President Taft's policy was to be charged against E. Dana Durand, the new director of the census, and certain of his insubordinations, and to get at the bottom of the matter, the census committee of the House has been organized. It is charged that employees of the census bureau have been overly active, and that literature has been circulated under the authority of the director designed to further the republican cause. The committee had up for consideration a resolution introduced by Representative Robinson, a democratic member from Arkansas. The Robinson resolution recites that the census bureau employs a special agent; that said agent has been busy sending out literature supposed to bear on census matters, but which is really, it is alleged, intended to boost republican candidates; that such matter has been sent broadcast through the mails under government frank in violation of the properties, if not of the law. A favorable report on the resolution was ordered, and announcement made that the committee would hold hearings and take other steps in the direction of an inquiry into the charges contained in the Robinson resolution.

There was a hot Jeffries-Johnson fight at Salt Lake City, not anywhere else in the state of Utah. This is the definite positive statement made here today by Governor Spry of the Mormon state. "If the two pugilists attempt to settle their differences in Utah," he declared, "they will find the state militia confronting them, if such extreme measures are necessary, to prohibit the present fight, and if they are repeated there will be no prize fight on July 4 or any other date, as long as I am governor."

A plan to force municipal authorities to cooperate with state arbiters and mediation boards in the adjustment of labor difficulties was the principal topic of discussion here today at the first International Conference of Arbitrators.

The Legislature.

Short sessions of both houses were held yesterday. The governor's message published in yesterday's Gazette was read.

SENATE.

A bill to provide for putting the University of Virginia on the Carnegie foundation plan.

To amend section 5 of chapter 8 of an act concerning public service corporations, in regard to the duties of telegraph and telephone companies.

To authorize the sinking fund commissioners of Virginia, in their discretion, to purchase the fractional certificates now outstanding, or hereafter issued of both the Biddleberger and Century issues.

To amend section 1752 of the code regarding the practice of medicine and surgery.

A bill to authorize the Washington and Leesburg Turnpike Company, a corporation incorporated under the laws of Virginia, to take possession of certain turnpikes abandoned as such, and now used as county roads in the counties of Loudoun, Fairfax and Alexandria; and also to take possession of a portion of county road in Fairfax county, and to improve said abandoned turnpikes or county roads, and to convert the same into a modern and high-class turnpike for the public convenience, whereon toll may be charged to pay for the construction, operation and maintenance of the same.

HOUSE.

The committee on general laws had the honor of presenting the first report of the session, reporting the bill providing for the office of civil justice in cities of not less than 70,000 inhabitants. The same committee also reported the bill for the regulation of the practice of veterinary surgery.

The finance committee reported the bill extending the time for the collection of taxes, and also the measure providing for the compensation of land assessors.

Bills were introduced amending section 3351 of the code in relation to unlawful voting and committing other frauds in election and the punishment thereof.

To amend the constitution so as to permit the payment of poll taxes and qualification by voters sixty days prior to the next regular election following such payment.

To provide for distilling brandy from fruits; to allow distillers to dispose of ardent spirits distilled prior to March 12, 1908; license tax therefor and provide penalties in relation thereto.

Creating a commission for the purpose of revising the law and requiring a report to be made to the next General Assembly; providing for summoning witnesses, and making it a misdemeanor for disobedience.

A bill to amend section 1957 of the code of Virginia, entitled examinations of pilots.

To appropriate certain sums of money from the state treasury, in aid of duly organized Confederate memorial associations.

A bill to amend and re-enact an act to provide for the settlement of the public debt of Virginia not funded, etc.

To amend section 446 of the code in relation to the compensation of assessors.

To amend section 509 of the code in reference to commissioners of the revenue extending lines and compensation therefor.

To require officers to notify the holder of the title to any goods or chattels, reserved under section 2463 of the code, five days before any sale under a levy, and providing for their liability in the event of a failure to do so.

To make it felony to obtain by fraudulent intent money or other property by means of a check, draft or order; to make a failure to have on deposit or to the credit of the maker or drawn thereon on which draw sufficient funds to pay the same when presented prima facie evidence of fraudulent intent, and providing that certain evidence may be introduced in a prosecution hereunder.

Speaker Byrd offered the primary bill which was presented to the public through the newspapers some days ago and which went later into the hands of the committee which had the formation of such measures in charge. The bill met with disapproval on account of its compulsory feature. Realizing the almost overwhelming opposition to this part of the measure, Mr. Byrd has changed his bill so as to do away with compulsory primaries. The bill was referred to the committee on privileges and elections, where the subcommittee's measure also reported.

The committee on roads and internal navigation of the House held its first meeting yesterday, but found only one bill before it. It was that of Mr. Moncure, of Alexandria, regarding the railway accommodations at his city. Its patron having been called away, consideration of the measure was deferred until his return.

The question of passing a bill allowing the voters of the state to vote on the question of statewide prohibition will come up this session, but the legislature will not pass such a bill this year. This statement was made yesterday by a well-known member of the legislature who has studied the subject carefully. The measure is expected to make its first appearance in the House, and there is a possibility that it may pass that body, but it will not pass the Senate. That is where the matter will hang fire and it will not get beyond that body.

Senators Lessor, of Norfolk City, and Fletcher, of Fauquier, are interested in a bill to provide for the display of the state flag of Virginia over each schoolhouse. A bill has already been introduced providing for the raising of a national flag on every schoolhouse. It is generally known that the average school child is unacquainted with his own state flag, and the addition of that sign to the national flag over the schoolhouse would be a most instructive lesson in patriotism.

The announcement in his home paper that he had slept in bed with a man, having the smallpox has placed Delegate J. C. Ayers, of Carroll county, in an embarrassing fix. Mr. Ayers positively denies the fact, though he admits that on Tuesday of last week he had a conversation with a man who, on the following Saturday, developed a mild case of the disease. The State Health Department had a visit from Mr. Ayers and is standing for the fact that he is not "dangerous."

Today's Telegraphic News

Took Live Subject for Autopsy. New York, Jan. 18.—Patrick Owens is dying in St. Vincent's Hospital because Joseph Green, an orderly at Bellevue Hospital, wanted to show how an autopsy is performed and took a live subject instead of a cadaver for his experiments. Owens told the police that he and his friend Green were in a cafe last night and discussed vivisection, autopsy and other questions of surgery. Green explained all the intricacies of the operating room.

"How would you perform an autopsy?" asked Owens, who did not believe that a man of Green's profession skill with a lancet would be an orderly instead of a horse surgeon.

"Here's the way you perform one," Owens declared Green told him, as he drew a keen bladed knife. "First, you stick the knife through the heart—just like this," and he made a lunge with the knife that drove the blade deep into Owens's body. "That's the way to perform an autopsy," explained Green as he wiped off the blade of his knife and made for the street. Owens sank unconsciously to the floor. The police are looking for Green.

Ferryboats Collide in Fog.

New York, Jan. 18.—The ferry boats Cincinnati and Jersey City, of the Pennsylvania Railroad line, collided in the dense fog today close to the Jersey City slips. A hole 30 feet wide was bored in the port side of the Cincinnati, while half of the starboard side of the Jersey City was stove in by being side-swiped by the Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati, bound for New York, carried about 800 passengers, while 100 were aboard the Jersey City. Intense excitement prevailed among the passengers, despite the captains' assurance that the boats were in no danger. None of the passengers was injured. Both boats made their slips on the Jersey City side and were subsequently put in dry-dock at Hoboken for repairs.

Narrow Escape of Yachtman.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 18.—H. H. Binney, owner of the yacht Miss which was driven ashore last night by the gale, narrowly escaped losing his life today in the sight of an enormous crowd that thronged the board walk. The life savers have been trying all day to get the yacht off a bar on which she is caught, and he finally decided to try to get aboard and save some of his effects. He swam out, getting through the breakers in clever style, only to find that the sea was much heavier than he anticipated, and he finally swirled well out to sea by an enormous wave and washed back, striking the side of his yacht with terrific force. He must have drowned had not two of the life saving crew managed to grasp his clothing and haul him aboard of the yacht completely exhausted.

Cook's Whereabouts.

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 18.—The Frankfurt Zeitung is authority for the statement today that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the discredited arctic explorer, is in a sanatorium near Heidelberg, suffering from a serious physical collapse. The correspondent says the doctor's nerves are shattered and that his mind is in danger of derangement from melancholia.

It is reported that Mrs. Cook is with her husband.

A dispatch from Heidelberg denies the report that Cook is in that city.

The English Election.

London, Jan. 18.—Unless the conservatives take a decided brace from the demoralization that yesterday's voting indicated had taken possession of their ranks, the best political forecasters in England are today predicting that the liberals, with the aid of the laborites, will control the next Parliament without calling upon the Irish nationalists for a single vote.

Today's voting lacked the exciting features of that of Saturday and Monday, for it is now generally accepted as a foregone conclusion that the liberals will win without any serious set-backs.

Italian Girl Kidnapped.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Maria Marcolia, aged 17, a pretty Italian girl living in "Little Italy" near the scene of the recent murder of Benedetto Ciconia, was kidnapped today from her home, thrown into a cab by three men and carried away.

The three men drove to the Marcolia house in a closed carriage in broad daylight. When Maria opened the door the three men seized her, hurried to the carriage and drove away at a gallop.

Several hundred Italians started in pursuit of the carriage but were quickly outdistanced.

Will Refuse the Manchurian Railway Plan.

Tokio, Jan. 18.—The Japanese government is preparing to send the United States a courteous but well-guarded absolute refusal to accept Secretary of State Knox's plan for the neutralization of the Manchurian railway, according to a well-grounded rumor circulated here today. The refusal will leave no room for future proposals by America on similar questions.

It is believed here that Russia and Japan have agreed to send their refusals of Knox's proposals simultaneously within the next few days.

According to messages from Peking, the public there is also beginning to doubt the motives of Secretary Knox and fear that his proposal will place China in greater danger than ever.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Although the State Department officials are not prepared to acknowledge the failure of Secretary Knox's plan for the utilization of the Manchurian Railroad, the announcement of Japan's action in rejecting the proposal will not be received altogether as a surprise. If such action has been taken the plan will be abandoned at least for the present, as Secretary Knox acknowledges that its success depends upon the attitude of the Russian and Japanese governments. It is possible that the United States and Great Britain will now devote their intentions to the completion of negotiations for the construction of the Tientsin Road which will, in time, provide an entrance for other powers into the Manchurian field.

Representative Martin Dies, of Texas, resigned from the pension committee of the House yesterday because he is opposed to the pension system as now administered. In his letter of resignation to Speaker Cannon, Mr. Dies declared he was in favor of general pension laws, but opposed to private pension bills.

DRY GOODS.

Woodward & Lothrop

New York—Washington—Paris

LINENS For All PURPOSES In the January Sale

The three great necessities for a successful sale of any kind are embodied in this biggest and best Linen Sale of our quality, quantity, variety. The best that money could buy is here, and the assortments are ample—ample as to amount—ample as to variety.

Products from all over the world—wherever linens are made, helped to get us in readiness, and our stock is splendidly ready, even now.

607 Hemmed Scotch Damask Table Cloths—a direct importation and good quality; size 45x45 inches.

Special price, \$1.00 each.

A large lot of All Linen Towels, undoubtedly the best value we have ever been able to offer for so small a price. They are of Huckaback, in light and heavy weights; some hemmed, others finely hemstitched. Sizes 20x38, 21x40, and 22x40 inches.

Special price, 25c each.

400 Fine Muslin Sheets, made of "Colonial" sheeting—a standard grade in a water-resistant weight, for our own use, only.

54x90 inches.....62c each. 81x90 inches.....79c each.
63x90 inches.....68c each. 81x99 inches.....85c each.

One small lot of Good Quality Muslin Pillow Cases, in a popular size—15x30 inches.

Special price, \$2.25 Dozen.

25 dozen Hemstitched Muslin Pillow Cases, a quality that usually sells for a great deal more.

Special price, \$1.80 dozen.

Second door—11th st.

News of the Day.

Result of yesterday's balloting seem to assure the liberals of victory in England.

The New York Tribune announces that Governor Hughes will retire from public life at the end of his present term to resume the practice of law.

President Taft yesterday told the core federation he thought Mr. Root's speech on centralization had been misunderstood, and that conservation problems were matters for state control.

Mrs. Elsie Sigel, widow of Gen. Franz Sigel, and grandmother of Elsie Sigel, who was murdered in New York by a Chinaman, died yesterday without having known of the manner of Elsie Sigel's death.

The bill granting separate statehood to Arizona and New Mexico was passed by the House on yesterday. Consideration of the urgency deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of more than \$2,000,000 was begun toward the close of the session.

Hon. Isidor Rayner will succeed himself as United States senator from Maryland. Such were the decrees of the caucus of the democratic members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland last night. He will be re-elected by the two houses today.

The will of D. Ogden Mills disposed of his large estate by division equally between his son, Ogden Mills, and his daughter, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the American ambassador to the court of St. James. Before the division of the estate \$400,000 is to be paid to institutions.

Charges against Secretary of the Interior Ballinger and other officials, alleged improper use of public funds to pay private traveling expenses of a cousin of the secretary were made in a statement filed yesterday by Mr. Hitchcock with the House committee on expenditures in the interior department.

The Council of Ministers at St. Petersburg has decided that the United States proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways is not acceptable to the Russian government at present. Russia's reply to Secretary Knox's note will be delivered to United States Ambassador Rockhill in a few days.

The price of shoes is going up. Official announcement to this effect was made yesterday by the National Shoe Wholesalers' Association. The association says that the existing high prices of leather and materials make the increase necessary, but that the new prices will be so adjusted as "to permit the addition to each grade of such value as will compensate the wearer for increased cost."

Three women are dead and three are seriously injured, one perhaps fatally, as the result of a fire which yesterday destroyed the Hollingsworth apartments in Philadelphia. One woman died from the shock of being dragged from the burning building. The bodies of two other women are buried in the ruins. One fireman was also critically injured by falling from the roof of an adjoining building.

United States Sub-Treasurer William L. Bordenweck, of Chicago, will not be compelled to make good the \$173,000 mysteriously abstracted from his vaults in February, 1907. The House committee on claims yesterday, after listening to an argument in Bordenweck's behalf, decided to make a favorable report on the bill which relieves the treasurer's bondsmen of the loss. The Senate has already passed a similar bill.

Mrs. Mary Averill Harriman, widow of E. H. Harriman and sole legatee of his estate, is now in control of the Night and Day Bank in New York. The Night and Day Bank which was the pioneer 24-hour bank, was organized in 1906 for the accommodation of those needing banking facilities after the usual close of business. It has \$200,000 capital, \$200,000 surplus and deposits of about \$3,000,000. The stock has of late sold around 210.

In a fit of rage with his little Japanese wife, whom he married October 31 last, G. Blaine Eaglar, 31 years old, Sunday night shot and dangerously wounded her at their home in Annapolis. He then turned the weapon upon himself and inflicted a slight wound in the right side of his head near his ear. Domestic difficulties, it is said, are responsible for the shooting. Eaglar's Oriental wife, whose former name was Verdi May Forest, is now in the Emergency Hospital. One shot entered her head near the eye and has not been found. Her condition is reported to be critical. Eaglar was arrested and lodged in the county jail.

New York Stock Market. New York, Jan. 18.—The stock market opened weak, but after a few minutes showed improvement and prices ranged slightly above yesterday's close. During the late forenoon price movements were somewhat irregular, but generally upward, selling decreasing materially. At mid-day the tone was the strongest of the day.

The Market. Georgetown, D. C., Jan. 18, Wheat 115-120.

The Market.